[illegible] your address [illegible] It shows when your subscription is due.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Have You [illegible] In Your Christmas Greetings?

Vol. VII, No. 52. | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, Nov. 25, 1944.

Canadian Citizens Refused Trade Licences in Toronto

(Toronto Daily Star)

TORONTO.—Toronto police commission decided November 17 that no business licenses will be granted to Canadian-born citizens of Japanese, German or other origin whose country is at war with the dominion. It refused the application of Frank Tabuchi, Cranbrooke Ave., Canadian-born Japanese, for permission to operate a radio repair service in North Toronto.

The decision was reached by Judge T. Herbert Barton and Magistrate R. J. Browne after hearing a deputation of the Bedford Park Business Men's association oppose the permit. Midway through the hearing, Mayor Conboy left saying he had another engagement.

Tabuchi told the board: "I did not come here of my own choice. I had a business in Vancouver but I had to give it up. Personally I think that in a country like Canada which is fighting for democracy that I should be given more consideration."

"You write and tell the holy father in Japan to call off the war and then we will consider it," Judge Barton replied.

APPLY TO OTHERS

Magistrate Browne explained that the decision was not only being made against Tabuchi but would apply to any others seeking business licenses. He said that men who have enlisted, after giving up businesses, expect to return to make a living but they could not do this if, while they are away their customers are taken over by persons opening new businesses and who could not go overseas because of their nationality.

At the outset of the hearing, Mayor Conboy said: "There are no jobs here to place them on," referring to a number of Japanese who have come to Toronto from farm jobs in Ontario.

"It is common knowledge that the Japanese are starving our boys at Hong Kong and that Canadian women in parts occupied by Japanese soldiers have been attacked," said Judge Barton. "If we allow this license, wives of men overseas will write and it will have a bad effect on the troops, who are very much against it, no doubt."

"As far as I'm concerned, persons of Japanese, German or any other nationality whose country is against us will not get a license which may possibly put returning men out of jobs. I think that should decide it," said Magistrate Browne.

REFUSE GERMAN

Application of Henry Goebel, German-born, for a journeyman's electrician license was refused on the same grounds. Sergt. Albert Marshall, who described Goebel as a "fine class of man," said that the applicant was born in Germany and came to Canada in 1930. He returned to Germany in 1935 when his father died, Sergt. Marshall said.

"At the start of the war he was interned. He is not naturalized and had plenty of time to become naturalized in the years he was here, and for these reasons I am recommending against the license," stated Sergt. Marshall.

Magistrate Browne: "He is in the same category as the other man." Judge Barton: "It's the principle of the thing."

SEEK FRANCHISE FOR ASIATIC MINORITIES

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Differentiating between "older Chinese" and Canadian-born Chinese, Rev. Andrew Lam in address to the Lions Club Tuesday, urged immediate extension of the franchise to second generation Chinese.

He said that the great consensus of Canadian opinion favored such action, because Chinese Canadians were entitled to the right to vote on the basis of (1) assimilation and (2) contribution to the country.

Harold Pritchet, district president, International Woodworkers of America, told a meeting of the East Indian Khalsa Diwan Society last Sunday that organized labor was firmly behind the efforts of East Indians to gain the right to vote in British Columbia.

LABOR DEPARTMENT WILL ABSORB BCSC

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Commissioner of Japanese Placement told the press in Vancouver last Monday that Japanese evacuees placed by the B. C. Security Commission at Kaslo may continue to live there after the Commission withdraws on a "purely self-sustaining basis." Kaslo City Council and citizens have protested against the Commission withdrawing from the centre, terminating contracts understood to have been effective for the duration of the war, and transferring residents to other temporary homes in B. C.

* * *

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Confirming a report published in The New Canadian last Saturday, Commissioner George Collins said Tuesday that the "Federal Government plans absorption of the Security Commission into the Labor Department under the name 'Department of Labor, Japanese Division.'"

"We are no longer worried about the security of British Columbia in connection with Japanese, but it is the placement of Japanese that now concerns us," Mr. Collins said.

He reported that offices in Vancouver, interior B. C., on the prairie and in eastern Canada will continue to function to carry out the placement program.

Mr. Collins' continued stay in office as Commissioner of Japanese Placement is under discussion between Manitoba and Federal Government authorities. His leave of absence from the Manitoba provincial government expires early in December.

GIVE AGENTS YOUR NEW YEAR GREETING

Agents who will take Christmas and New Year greetings for the special year-end issue of The New Canadian have been named in the three principal cities of eastern Canada. These are:

TORONTO—Dan Washimoto, 83 Hayden St.

HAMILTON—Sophy-Ed Club, Y. M. C. A.

MONTREAL—John Higashi, 5780 Darlington.

Residents in these three cities are invited to contact these agents to place their greetings, or to send them in direct by mail, as soon as possible.

UBC STUDENTS FAVOR ADMITTING NISEI

VANCOUVER.—University of B.C. students favor the admittance of Canadian-born Japanese to the University after the war, according to a poll conducted by the Ubyssey, campus newspaper, the Vancouver Province reported Tuesday.

A cross-section of 365 students out of the 2000 registered were asked for their opinion.

Sixty per cent thought Canadian-born Japanese should be admitted after the war; 36 per cent disagreed; and 4 per cent were undecided.

John T. Scott, editor of the campus newspaper, said Wednesday that the poll could not be said to represent the general student opinion, since only 365 students had been interviewed.

Some students were against admittance of Nisei "on the grounds that there is not enough room for the students already there."

"Some suggested that all Canadian universities inaugurate a course in Oriental studies. Others maintained that in order to change the Japanese it would be necessary to isolate them from Japan and educate them to the Canadian way of life."

No Sabotage Report RCMP

OTTAWA — Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been called upon to investigate many cases of suspected sabotage in Canada, but they have yet to find any evidence of enemy-directed acts, the RCMP annual report discloses.

The report said that during the 12-month period up to March 31 last 219 suspected sabotage cases were investigated, but "no evidence of enemy activity could be obtained."

R. Tanouye Heads New Regina Organization

By Staff Correspondent

REGINA, Sask. — "Regina Nisei Club" was selected as the name for their organization by second generation of the prairie capital, who gathered on November 5 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hori in an organizational meeting.

Up to the present, the Nisei of Regina had been meeting as a social group, but had not combined as a formal club. The policy here has been, and still remains, for one to mix with the Occidental people and to avoid any unfavorable publicity which might arise from becoming too conspicuous.

Richard Tanouye was elected president of the organization. He will be assisted on the executive by Sue Kanzaki, treasurer; Amy Nomura, secretary; Mabel Kitagawa and Ray Ohashi, student representatives; and Mr. G. Kitagawa, honorary member.

Montreal Provides Stage--

Relocee Community Tests Theory of Resettlement

--New Pattern of Jobs, Homes

By Staff Writer

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Canada's largest metropolis is providing the background for a test to prove that the theory of dispersal and resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees from the Pacific Coast can be worked out in practice.

The developing pattern of the "relocee community" here, indicates that, given a minimum of prejudice, an occupational and geographical distribution can be achieved to make unnecessary the familiar segregated mono-racial community of pre-evacuation days.

The outlines of this community pattern are brought out in a detailed list of members of the relocee community, prepared by the Montreal office of the B. C. Security Commission.

The list contains close to 600 people now settled in Montreal. In addition, as an interesting sidelight, it is reported that there are 36 persons of Japanese ancestry who are residents of the city since before the war.

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The report necessarily does not give any insight into whether or not evacuees are successfully meeting their problems of social adjustment and social acceptance. But from the data on national status, places of residence, and occupations, these conclusions may be drawn.

(1) The relocee community is as yet predominantly Canadian-born and youthful. It follows therefrom that it will be more typically Canadian than communities in British Columbia, with consequent better prospects for adjustment.

In actual percentage, close to 80 per cent are Canadian-born citizens, 7 per cent naturalized and the balance have alien status.

(2) A spot map on a street map of Montreal, prepared from the address, shows that relocees, despite the ties of a common background and a probable similar economic status, have scattered their homes in many parts of the huge metropolis.

(3) The data on occupations shows a more typical distribution than was ever true of the pre-war community on the coast. Although it certainly cannot be described as wholly normal, it does reveal a variety which is encouraging, particularly when it is remembered that there no longer exists the same closely-knit economic inter-dependence which contributed the chief variety of jobs in former days.

(Please turn to Page 8)

PLAN CLOSURE OF "GHOST BUILDINGS" IN SLOCAN CENTRE

SLOCAN CITY, B. C. — Next interior housing project marked for closure appears to be the city division of the Slocan centre, it was made known last week. In Vancouver last Friday, Commissioner George Collins announced that seven of the old hotel buildings in Slocan City are to be vacated and shut down. Occupied by a large number of families, the buildings were rehabilitated in May and June of 1942 as accomodation for the first groups of evacuees entering the Slocan Valley, Mr. Collins said the move was planned "as part of the winter shift of Japanese to other interior centres," the Canadian Press reported.

Manitoba Students Survey Race:

French and Jewish Issues Are Chief Problems in Canada

By Staff Writer

WINNIPEG, Man. — So far as racial discords may disturb Canadian unity and thus emerge as a national problem, the Japanese Canadian issue is a very minor matter in the opinion of students at the University of Manitoba.

This was revealed in a report released last week by a special Inter-Racial Fellowship Group, which conducted a campus-wide survey of student opinion on various racial attitudes.

The poll revealed 621 students out of 938 believed that racial discords are prominent enough to endanger the unity of the country. But of this number an overwhelming majority believe that antagonism between the French-Canadian and English-speaking groups is the most dangerous. Next in importance is the Jewish Canadian issue. Only 23 persons—about 2 per cent—indicated that they thought the Japanese Canadian question was of paramount importance.

A similar dismissal of the evacuee group was recorded in the answers to the following question:

"Have any racial groups personality traits which you dislike sufficiently to note. If so, which groups?"

Here the poll revealed that correctly or not the Jewish group was the most disliked. A total of 450 students answered that they had noted these "personality traits" among this people: "domineering attitude, [illegible] attitude, mercenary, noisy, [illegible], dishonest, selfish, [illegible] [illegible]."

They are recognizable as the usual stereotypes [illegible] due to any people [illegible]

Next to the Jewish [illegible]

(Please [illegible] Page [illegible])

Japanese American Unit in France Rescues 'Lost Battalion'

The Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team was disclosed recently to have led the drive which resulted in the rescue of the "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division of the U. S. Army behind the German lines in France, according to a correspondent of the United Press "with the Seventh Army in France."

The Nisei combat unit, said the U.P. reporter, was made up of "fighting men who have already distinguished themselves in the bitter Italian campaign."

The Japanese Americans had been in action in the central area of the Seventh Army front for only three weeks when they launched an attack on Oct. 15 through a forest three miles west of Bruyeres where the "lost battalion"—270 infantrymen of the 36th Division—had been trapped for more than a week.

"For five days the Texans had been without food until rations and medical supplies were dropped by low-flying Thunderbolts and they had all but given up hope when the 442nd Combat Team and other American groups broke through Nazi lines to capture Bruyeres and reach the encircled infantrymen.

"Members of the 'lost battalion' left no doubt that the 442nd rated as their favorite regiment and a strong move was afoot to declare all of these Japanese Americans 'honorary Texans,'" reported the U. P. correspondent.

* * *

The fact that Japanese American troops had been transferred from the Italian front to France was first officially disclosed a month ago in a delayed report which said they had "hacked out small gains in the Vosges foothills despite many enemy counter-attacks."

Previous reports had indicated that a small number of glider-borne Japanese Americans landed in Southern France on invasion day in August.

The Nisei unit is serving as a part of Gen. Patch's Seventh Army, which together with the French 1st army has crashed through major German defenses to reach the upper Rhine this week.

Roosevelt Says U.S.A. Can Absorb Evacuees

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt told a news conference last week that he thought Japanese American citizens could be readily absorbed throughout the United States, the Associated Press reported. He also stated that he saw no prospects of the present west coast restrictions applied to the evacuees being lifted.

Many of the evacuees have already dispersed across the country, he said. The president added, that many lawyers believe American citizens of Japanese ancestry cannot be kept confined in the centres or [illegible] for the purpose of keeping the evacuation.

THE NEW CANADIAN

P.O. Drawer A Kaslo, B.C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Toronto Licences

An extraordinary ruling of the Toronto Board of Police Commissioners ought to drive home to every thinking Canadian just how great a mockery is being made of the thing we call Canadian citizenship. The Board has ruled that it will not grant any licence to operate a business to Canadian-born citizens of particular racial origins. "Japanese, German, or other origin whose country is at war with the Dominion," are the particular citizens named.

At one stroke the Board thus proclaims the fascist doctrine that race, and race alone, will determine who is, or who is not, to open and operate a business establishment within the confines of Canada's second largest city.

So great a travesty upon the citizenship of thousands and thousands of good Canadians—of whatever generation—assuredly will not be allowed to go unheeded. It is sure to provoke the outspoken condemnation of individuals, organizations and institutions who cannot help but view the continued preaching of racist doctrine in Canada with the most serious concern. The ruling is, in fact, so patently unjust and undemocratic, that it is wholly doubtful if the Toronto Board will be able to maintain it in its present form for very long. Not only should public opinion be arrayed against it, but so sweeping a violation of citizenship rights can scarcely be condoned by the courts.

But these columns at the moment are less concerned with the condemnation of the measure as such—that may be safely left to more influential public organs—than with an inquiry into its origin. Unquestionably it is aimed particularly at Canadian-born Japanese, for these are the wartime refugees whose efforts to re-establish themselves in new homes in the eastern city have brought the issue to the fore. Because two applications for business licences during the past year by Canadian-born Japanese were rejected, the matter has been the subject of some public interest. It now appears that the Toronto licensing authority, in a strange attempt to make its stand tenable and in order to avoid the direct charge of racial discrimination, has compounded its initial injustice by extending it to a much larger body of citizens.

We have here revealed in stark detail the insidious menace of racist doctrine to every Canadian citizen, no matter what his origin. We see here with sharp clarity how the essential rights of any citizen can be so easily confounded once the bulwark and principle of national citizenship has been breached by any narrow assault. When the rights of a particular group—to live in peace, to retain possession of legally-acquired property, to travel lawfully, to exercise the franchise, to carry on a business—are trampled upon, citizenship is nullified and a precedent established thus to trample upon the rights of succeeding groups. This is surely not merely the concern of Canadians of Japanese origin. It may well strike—as it almost did in federal franchise bill 135, and as it has done in Toronto—into the very meaning of Canadian citizenship.

Delay in Ottawa

For the past several weeks it has suggested that some concrete action on the "Japanese question" would most certainly be forthcoming from Ottawa very shortly to put into effect the ideas expressed by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons early last August.

It now appears that the acute controversy over the sending of home defence draftees to reinforce overseas troops is demanding all the attention of the Government—and of its leader in particular. Mr. King has always seemed to take an active part in the decisions on matters relating to policy for Japanese Canadians. Hence, the current crisis—provoking a special session of Parliament—understandably may well continue to delay the segregation and dispersal announced as official policy over five months ago.

Such a delay, however, should not leave us apathetic or unconcerned as to sure developments in the not-too-distant future. The direction and objectives of Mr. King's policy represent about the most reasonable compromise any government in Ottawa could have reached. It is likely that even a change in the government will not lead to any far-reaching change either in the direction of policy or in the ideas held by permanent civil service officials on how it should be carried out.

Thus it is evident that sooner or later every adult individual among us will be called upon to make the decisive choice—for or against the continued struggle to seek a rightful and equal place as a citizen in Canada. For most the decision will be easy, for many it has already been made, but for not a small number, it will be reached only after much thought, heart-searching and bitter argument.

For those who elect, for whatsoever reason, to give up the fight, there will be a postponement until the war's end of most of life's important problems.

But those who elect to carry on will immediately be faced with the all-important question of personal movement and resettlement. It is hopefully believed that the Government will give encouragement—as it certainly needs to be given—through the removal of many existing hindrances and perhaps the grant of substantial financial aid, or even some due compensation for the heavy losses inflicted by the evacuation.

Yet it cannot be stressed too much that it is the character of the people themselves which is to be further tested in the months and years to come; and unless we can summon up qualities of clear-sighted vision, of patience and of courage, then government aid and recompense notwithstanding, the end result of evacuation will be tragic in the extreme.

Story from Kaslo

A substantial part of the native citizen-body of the City of Kaslo has expressed its opposition to the announced plan of the Department of Labor to re-evacuate evacuees from this interior British Columbia housing centre.

Their chief point is that it is unjust and uneconomical to transfer people from Kaslo, unless they are actually being moved to permanent homes within the meaning of the Government's dispersal policy. Insofar, therefore, as these transfers take place to other housing centres in this province, the point is well taken. It does not, however, take full account of the fact that Federal officials have not been very successful in moving people to what might be permanent homes outside of British Columbia, nor of the fact that official policy is to try to make as many of the evacuees as possible self-supporting. If there were adequate private employment, or even necessary government work, in the district, the people would be glad to remain in what is assuredly one of the finest spots in the country. Nor could the Department of Labor have any valid reason for moving them at its own expense.

But apart from this, the interest of the people of Kaslo, as evidenced in a resolution adopted by the City Council and a public meeting, is a real tribute to the evacuee population itself. Much of the initial public fear and opposition which greeted their arrival early in 1942 has been wholly dispelled as knowledge and understanding have replaced suspicion and misunderstanding. A genuine store of goodwill has been built up, as many a local citizen will testify, by the fine record of honesty, courtesy and good-neighborliness maintained by the guests from the Pacific Coast ever since their arrival.

It is a graphic illustration of how the artificial barriers of race will crumble under the influence of good-neighborliness. And no less important, it should impress us all just how a consistently fine record as ordinary, hard-working, decent, courteous citizens will stand us in good stead.

Joe E. Brown Says

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"There's one thing I would like you to write about, and that's about those Japanese Americans that some people are trying to run right out of the world.

"I saw some of them in Italy, 1500 of them, and plenty of them in front-line hospitals, badly wounded.

"One kid from Virginia who was fighting with them told me, 'They're just too big for their own skins, they can't do enough.'

"These Japanese Americans are wonderful, loyal Americans. A lot of us are going to have to learn to stop hating them. In fact, we're going to have to stop hating. As long as we hate, there will be wars . . . ."

—Joe E. Brown

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR XMAS [illegible]

Letters to the Editor

A Reply on Intermarriage

Editor, The New Canadian:

I have read your editorial on "Assimilation : Intermarriage" with great interest, and, as I happen to be one of the "guinea pigs", I would like to say a few words on this matter.

First of all, I heartily agree with you in that intermarriage is not the only means of assimilation.

Assimilation with other minority groups is entirely up to each individual. Therefore, if each one of us takes the right step and is sincere about the matter of intermingling with the people of Canada, the problem of assimilation is not a hard one to solve.

It is a good idea to be a regular church goer and to join Youth organizations, but above all, Niseis have to avoid congregating together. If they do group, they must try to contact similar groups of other racial minorities. In doing this, they will have the opportunity to get acquainted with other racial denominations and exchange each other's views.

Mingling with fellow Canadians in beer parlors, pool rooms and undesirable public dance halls does not help very much to assimilate in the true sense.

It is quite necessary to keep the discussion on the offspring of an intermarriage on an impersonal and scientific plane. But marriage itself cannot be studied without taking into consideration the emotional side of it because we are not intended to be cold, rigid automatons; and our daily contact with the outside world affects, to a great extent, our happiness in marriage.

As long as white minorities are conscious of color barriers, and look at intermarriage through smoked glasses, intermarriage can never become a perfect union, even though it may become a very happy one.

I would like to say to those who are planning to intermarry to be brave and to bear in mind that they are not alone in their search for happiness through intermarriage. But do not forget that many heartbreaks on the thorny path may confront you. May God bless you on your venture and my best wishes for your happiness.

Now Niseis are scattered across Canada. They should take this great opportunity to assimilate with fellow Canadians. This is not only a great accomplishment, but a challenge to Niseis.

I wish to congratulate you upon your splendid editorials and the great work you are doing for the Niseis and wish you success for the future.

H.K.S.

Winnipeg, Man.

New Sanctuary for a New People

The Wider World

By G. A. BUTLING, Nelson, B.C.

Many of your readers in the Slocan Valley will remember me (perhaps) as the Englishman who tried to be a human being as well as an employee of the B.C. Security Commission. By that I do not mean that I was alone in my feelings toward the evacuees; but it so happened that my job took me into the settlement far more than it kept me in the office. It also happened that only a few years previously, I had lived with some 60—80 refugee children from Spain evacuated to England during the Spanish civil war.

It seemed to me that evacuees or refugees look very much alike, no matter what their racial origin. Their needs are pretty much the same as people who are not refugees or evacuees.

Food, clothing, shelter and friendliness are the essentials of life. Mere existence is something sub-human, and nobody could work with that only in mind without reducing his own stature as a human being. So, if it seemed to others that I was one of those who tried to be a human being, it was not from any feelings of friendship assumed for the occasion towards people of Japanese ancestry, but simply because I could not continue complete in my own self with friendliness turned off for the occasion.

Besides, I had never before met anyone of Japanese ancestry. How could I like them, or dislike them?

On the other hand, there is one particular Asiatic whom many of us worship as God. He said: "Be as considerate for your neighbor as you are for yourself. At the same time, he was inconsiderate enough himself as to suggest to his listeners that a man of the very race they counted their mortal enemy was the party he had in mind. By conventional standards, both then and now, the choice was tactless and most unfortunate. But there it is. Human values have that knack of disregarding artificial values.

Human values also have a knack of surmounting pure conditions; of that I am certain. We are aware of the difficult conditions that had to be surmounted. Yet so few cases of difficulty seem to affect these people that I am still racking my brain to find the word for it. [illegible]? [illegible]? [illegible]? In spite of the [illegible], I believe these three words "[illegible]" the [illegible] which [illegible] of all three while being neither one.

These people, the evacuees, insist upon being called Canadians and rightly so, as all Canadians will find to their cost if the name of citizen is withheld. But I have met enough Canadians now to be able to say that there must be something in that Japanese ancestry which I, for one, respect.

Then I wondered of the explanation which lie in the words "New Canadian". Disregarding the subtitles, which only refers to the past, is there such a people as the New Canadians? Try as I may, I cannot rid my mind of the thrill the phrase invokes.

A new people. In parenthesis, they may spring from every kind of ancestry; from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America. They don't boast about that. They've got over it, or around it—they've swallowed it.

I hold the view that we all need to have a native land and an ancestry; especially since we have almost exterminated the Canadians of Canadian ancestry. Now we are at the beginning of the long and slow process of reconciliation between the soil and climate of Canada and the people from nearly every country in the world. So do what we will, soil and climate will mould us to the larger design. But there lies the future Canada; outwardly unchanging but changing inwardly.

If human nature is changing at all today, it is changing in conformity with the enormous pressures and tensions it is having to bear. If we in Canada stop to think of the awful battle zones both to the west and to the east of us, we cannot but realize that the bulk of the people of the earth are refugees; alternately cast away up on the shores of some as yet unguessed at way of life, or caught back into the terrible scenes of war by an inescapable undertone. This cannot be hidden. Neither can the effects upon the remainder of us be predicted. Havoc, when perpetrated upon such a scale begins to dwarf the older conception of friends or enemies. Or it should.

But right in our midst, as you know only too well, there are those who, instead of grasping the calamity that has befallen the human race, still stand up to point a crooked finger [illegible] and loudly say "[illegible]" or "[illegible]". Or

(Please Turn to Page 3)

紙上で年始のアイサツを
名刺交換廣告を御利用下さい

◇僅か一ヶ月でクリスマスと新年を迎へます。各地に散在せられる皆様は、紙上御挨拶にて御挨拶のことゝ存じ上げます。ニューカナディアンは、例年のやうに十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發刊いたします。例年に倣つて名刺交換廣告欄を設け御申込み下さい。

◇この特別號發刊は、皆様の御支援と御協力による本紙經營の一助にして頂くと共に、カナダ各地に散在して居られる皆様に、之を通じて年末年始の挨拶を交はし合ひ、お互にいづこへ落着かれてゐるかを知友諸氏に知らせ合ふ便宜にもして頂かうといふ心組からであります。七十五仙で二千の家庭に賀状を送ると等しいことであります。

名刺交換廣告料金

▲英語で御名前と住所＝七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語で御名前と英語で住所＝七十五仙、一吋は一弗五十仙

▲日英兩語で御名前と英語の住所＝一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗、

▲家族の御名前を加へる場合＝一人につき二十五仙宛増す

▲申込締切期日＝十二月二日、早いほどよく、下記の申込用紙を使つて、手數ながら前金を御送付に御申込下さい。

◇特別號への投稿も大に歡迎致します。原稿は問ひません。紙面の關係上簡潔を尊び、早目に願ひます。（紙上の匿名は可なるも住所姓名は附記願ひます）

ニューカナディアン特別號廣告申込書

◉英語で氏名

アドレス(英語)

◉日本語で氏名

アドレス(英語)

◉日英兩語で氏名

アドレス(英語)

◎サイズ　　　吋

◎料金　　　弗　　　仙同封

日系二世と諸大學
マギル大學では拒絶問題を再考

（モントリオール發）マギル大學が日系二世の入學を拒否するとそれに對して同大學の學生會は反對の抗議をなしたのに續いて大學評議員はクリスマス休暇前に開かれる事になつてゐる次の會議に於て再考する事になつた。

してゐる。

アルバータ大學は日系齒科生拒否

（エドモントン發）エドモントン市齒科醫師會が附近不足のため日本人齒科醫師の寄附を拒否してゐる結果アルバータ大學も日本人の齒科大學生の入學を拒否するほかない事になつたと同大學總長ニュートン博士は聲明してゐる。同大學では以前は日本人學生の入學を許してゐたのだが、齒科生は一年間は實地開業をしなければならぬことになつてゐるのに右の如く開業を齒科醫師が日本人學生の寄附を許さぬ以上大學としても仕方がないと説明

戰後の歸校
ピーシー大學の學生投票で賛成

（晩香坡發）最近ピーシー大學生は戰後に日系二世を同大學に歸らせる事に賛成か否かの投票を行つたが賛成六〇パーセントで反對は三六、未決定四だつたが、入學を許す日本人が加奈陀生れであるべきことを學生等は強調して居る。尚支那人學生の意見も大体六〇對四〇で日系二世入學許可に賛成を表明して居る。

日白土人の學童が仲よく勉強中

（グレシオーカー通信）此處はメリット市より十二哩南、ブルックメーアの北二十哩である。長い事學校がなくて困つてゐた當地でも去る九月末より開校し日系兒童二十一名に白、土人の子どもを合せて十一名の學童が圓滿樂しく勉強してをり、土人の子どもたちは五、六哩の遠方より乘馬で通學して居る。尚當地からメリット市内のパブリック上段及びハイ校に日系二世が入學する件もドクター・ギリス其他の世話で去る九月初めより許可せられ校内の空氣もよく子ども等は喜んで勉強してゐる。

土人の結核
キャナリー側の人種的差別の爲と非難

（アラートベー發）先週當地において開催されたビーシー州インディアン協會大會では晩香坡島東海岸の漁業地における土人のキャナリー就働者の間に結核患者が多いのはキャナリー側が提供する住居が「犬でさへも棲むに適しない」やうなものであるからであるとキャナリー側の土人に對する人種的差別待遇が非難された。又同大會に出席したロワー・フレザー・ヴァレーの代表は同地方の支部は「日本人をビーシー州から除外することを極力支持するものである」と述べた。

支那系市民に參政權を與へよ

（晩香坡發）加奈陀生れの支那系市民は道義的、經濟的双方の理由から參政權を持つべきものであると支那人衆公會のラム牧師は合同のサーヴィス・クラブ集會で主張し「昔は支那人は加奈陀に出稼ぎに來て金を儲けたら支那へ歸つて行つたものだが今日は最早や夫れは眞實でなく、支那人の若い者は彼等自身をカナディアンだと考へてをり生活標準も高まつて經濟的見地からも支那人に市民權を附與する事に反對は無い筈だ」と述べた。

日本人在住に賛成の決議
カズロー商業會議所の集會に於て

（カズロー發）最近開かれたカズロー商業會議所の集會では「現在カズローに居留してゐる日本人はロッキー以東に於て恒久的ホームを見出せるまでは戰時中滯在させるべきだ」といふ決議を滿場一致で可決したが決議文は去る一九四二年五月にビーシー・セキュリティー・コミッションがカズロー市と協約して日本人を入れる事に決した際、日本人の滯留期間は日本と戰爭中のみといふことになつてゐたので此のカズロー協約を守るべきであり且つカズロー（センター）へ移すことは更に費用がかゝる等々の事を指摘して居る特にカズロー在留の日本人はヴィクトリー・ボンド購入や赤十字の他事業援助など加奈陀の戰爭遂行に大に貢獻して居ると述べ、日本人に木材切出しや道路工事等の仕事口を與へる可能性もあると附加して居る。

（カズロー發）第七回戰勝公債募集に際しカズローでは目標の四萬弗に對して六萬三百五十弗といふ好成績を擧げたが此の中一萬三千弗は日本人が應募したのである。

排日土地法
コロラドで否決

（コロラド州デンヴァー發）十一月七日の米大統領選擧と共に行はれたコロラド州の排日土地法修正案（外人たる日本人の州内に於ける土地所有を禁止せんとするもので、之が若し通過すれば次々と人種的偏見に基く立法を見ることと期待されてゐたもの）は

△賛成　一六一、五〇六

△反對　一七三、三七五

を以て否決された。

入佛式執行
カズローの佛教會で

カズロー佛教會では製作中だつた佛壇が此程出來上つたので十一月十九日朝、設香兩開教使を迎へカズロー・ホテルのホールに於て午前十時から土岐信次氏の司會で入佛式を行ひ午後二時からは黑田開教使の上人の報恩講を營み設香兩開教使の御親教拜讀に兩開教使の法話があつた。而して夜七時からはドリル・ホールに於て餘興として佛教男女靑年會員出演の劇や演藝が開かれ中野壽雄氏の開會の辭につゞいで、劇、踊、喜劇など二十七番のプログラムが進み滿堂の參會者に滿足を與へることが出來たが佛教會にては各方面の援助で盛會を見た一同の勞に深謝してゐる。尚佛壇設置所は日曜學校舍の構内とする旨諒解を求めてゐると云ふ。

ピーア造りで罰金

（ネルソン發）ニウデンヴァーの一日本人はビーアを釀造してゐたかどで州酒禁法違反で五十弗の罰金に處せられた。

サボタージュ皆無

（オタワ發）本年三月卅一日を切とする過去一ヶ年間のマウンテッド・ポリスの活動報告が發表されたが其中には「十二ヶ月間に二百十

人事消息

■婚約　元マーポール在住の[illegible]太郎氏息剛治君と元ファアビュウ在住[illegible]人森勘五郎氏令嬢[illegible]子嬢とは森井林之助氏夫妻の御媒介により十一月十一日ハミルトン市の[illegible]氏宅にて婚約式を擧げた

■結婚　アルバータ州コールデールの山本正雄氏と片山久重子嬢は渡邊義吉氏夫妻の仲介でコールデール佛教會にて生田開教使司式の下に結婚した　▲ニュー[illegible]州[illegible]及川喜之進氏長女[illegible]子嬢と[illegible]はウイニペッグの[illegible]十一月九日ウイニペッグのノックス教會に於てボウマン牧師司式で結婚、仲介人は佐藤[illegible]夫妻

■死亡　スローカンの金谷[illegible]氏は十一月九日[illegible]病にて死去、十四日葬式を執行した　▲ニューデンバーの[illegible]氏[illegible]十一月十七日午前六時十分トロントで[illegible]去る二十九日夜トロントで葬儀執行[illegible]君が携へて歸つて來る害で高上で[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

オンタリオのピーターバラ△アルバータ州コールデール○山本正雄氏（結婚記念）△トロントの[illegible]氏（結婚記念）△トロントの[illegible]氏（結婚記念）から夫れ夫れニューカナディアン援助の寄附金を頂きました。に對し紙上で深謝致します

ニューカナディアン

結婚御挨拶

[illegible]

トロント在住　[illegible]

トロント在住　[illegible]

散在方針の可能性を實證する
モントリオル移住日系人の分布狀態

（モントリオル發）カナダ第一の都市モントリオルは太平洋沿岸から移動した日系カナダ人を散在して就業生活させるといふ運動が實行可能なものであることを實證して居る。移動者が、當地に於ける日本人移動の實際狀態からみると、第一に（まだかつたら日系人は移動前に比べたやうな一人種だけで社會を形づくるといふ傾向がなくして經濟的にも地理的にも散住して就職されて居るものである事が判るのである。ビーシーセキュリティーコミッションのモントリオル事務所で調べた同市在住日系人の狀態を見ると次のやうであるが、之によると[illegible]同市[illegible]以上で三十六家族からの獨住者である。右數字は[illegible]住者が社會的[illegible]に分散してゐるか否か或は社會的に[illegible]あるかどうか[illegible]してはゐない[illegible]からして次の如き結論が見出せるやうである。

（一）移住者の大多數は未だカナダ生れである[illegible]であるから實際に於て[illegible]パーセントはカナダ生れであり七パーセントが歸化人其他はシチズンである。

（二）移住者の住所を地圖の上からみると共通の特點と似たやうな經濟的地位を持つにも拘らず此の大都會の方々に散住して居る。

（三）職業的分布狀態は戰前の沿岸に於ける時とは比較にもならぬ程に各方面に配分されてゐる。勿論今尚常態ではないが、戰前に見られた様な日本人同志の共依的な狀態は最早見られぬ點が注目される。

職業の分野

主婦（四四）學生（七五）學齡以下の子供（二八）は別として職業別は次の如くなつてゐる。

▲ファクトリー働き（被服、家具、ロック、パイプ等）四六▲勞働、ゼネラルヘルプ四四▲家庭働き三〇▲大工二一▲テーラー、クリーナー、ダイヤー二〇▲ドレスメーカー一九▲クック一九▲ステノグラファ、書記一三▲機械工場働き一二▲木工一二▲會計士、記帳方一一▲見習（各種工場）八▲看護婦（見習を含む）七▲ミートパッキング七▲メカニック六▲ビズネス經營者六▲ジャニター五

以上は一般的な分類であるが此の外次の如き職業にも少數宛働いて居る。

▲醫師▲實驗室の技手▲キャビネットメーカー▲造船工▲新聞社員▲ラヂオ技手▲商業家▲化學技手▲鑄物工▲電氣按摩師▲養鶏場働き▲シッパー▲電氣工▲ベーンダー▲靴工▲藥劑師▲電氣メッキ工▲圖案家▲建築設計家▲幼稚園教師▲ブラキ工▲ポーター▲ウエトレス▲自動車運轉手

右の報告中更に注目される事は獨身男子や婦人が家族群に比して決定的に多い事だが、之は何もモントリオルに限つた事ではない。性別にみれば男子二百六十五名に對し女子は二百九十名で大体バランスはとれてゐる。

自活する日本人は滯留か
コミション撤退後もカズローに

（晩香坡發）コリンス轉住局長は去月曜日晩市に於て「セキュリティコミションによつてカズローに移された日本人は同地からコミション撤退後も純然たる自活の基礎の下に居住し續ける事になるかも知れぬ」と新聞記者に對して語つたが、カズロー市會ではコミションがカズロー居住地を閉鎖すると發表したのに對し「日本人居留は戰時中」となつてゐる取極めに反するものだとて抗議して居る。

「日本人局」を
オタワ政府勞働省内に設置する計畫

（晩香坡發）先週土曜日のニューカナヂアン紙の報道を確認してコリンス轉住局長は「オタワ政府は勞働省に日本人局の名稱の下にコミションを勞働省の一部門とする計畫を持つて居る」と去火曜日發表し「我々は最早日本人に關連してのビーシー州のセキュリティー（保安）の心配はなく、日本人を再定住させ就職させることにのみ關心を持つてゐるのである」とて晩香坡、ビーシー州インテリア、平原州、東部加奈陀の事務所は右の再定住と就職斡旋の仕事を續けて行くものであると語つて居る。

オタワ議會
徴兵問題の事態緊張

（オタワ發）加奈陀の海外軍增强問題討議の爲去水曜日開會された議會でキング首相は國防軍として召集されて居る六萬人中から一萬六千人を出征させる事が出來ると發表したが議會の論爭は依然として白熱化の有様である。

二世の營業ライセンス
トロント市の警察委員會が拒否
「[illegible]業の者には下げぬ」

（トロント發）[illegible]日のトロ[illegible]カナダ生れ[illegible]の承認で[illegible]としてゐる[illegible]に[illegible]した。[illegible]歸したのを拒否した際に發表された事で、委員會に出席した田淵氏は「私は自身の選擇によつてここに來たのではない、自分は晩市でビズネスを持つて居たのであるが夫れを放棄しなければならなかつた、加奈陀の如くデモクラシーの國に於ては私はもつとよき待遇が與へられるべきものだと思ふ」と述べたが、委員會では右の決定は田淵氏にのみ適用するものではなく、ビズネスを放棄して兵隊に出て居る者は歸還したらビズネスを再開業したいと思つてゐるのに人種の故に出征出來ない者が新しいビズネスを始めてカスタマーを取つて了つたら彼らは之が出來なくなるといふ風に說明したのである。尚獨逸生れのゴーベルといふ者も電氣職のライセンスを申請したが同じ理由で拒否された。

日系は問題にならぬ
カナダ國家の統合の上に

（ウイニペッグ發）マニトバ大學の人種親友愛協會では最近同大學生の人種的態度に就て意見を集めたが其結果では日系加奈陀人の問題は加奈陀の國家統合の上に大した問題とはならぬといふ事になつてゐる。即ち右の質問に對して答へた九百三十八人の學生中六百六十一人は人種的不和は國家の統合の上に危險を及ぼすものであると考へるのであるが、此中の大部分は佛系加奈陀人と英語を話すグループ間の反目が最も危險であると見、次の重要因はユダヤ系カナダ人の問題であり、僅廿三名—約二パーセント—だけが日系加奈陀人問題を重視してゐる。「人種的集團の中其特性からして特にキラふと思ふ事はないか」といふ質問條項に對する返事でも日系人は大して問題とされてをらず、四百五十人の學生達はユダヤ人の特徴として「横柄な態度、非愛國的態度、金錢づくである、やかましい、偏頗である、不誠實、利己的、狭量、不正」を擧げて之をキラヒとなして居り、次は佛系人、アングロサクソン系、ユークレニアン、獨伊等のヨーロッパ系人で、四十人は日系人を好かぬと答へ、其等が「不信實で裏切る、非同化的、外國人風すぎる、殘忍、優越觀なども」つ」事などであるとして居る。

●●皆様にお知らせ●●

ニユーカナデアンのクリスマスと新年特別號上の名刺交換廣告について次の如く取次方をお願ひしてありますので最寄りの方は奮つて御申込み下さい。

◉トロント……駒本ダニエル氏、ヘイデン街八三
◉ハミルトン……ソサイエティクラブ（二世協會）ワイエムシーエー内
◉モントリオル……東ジョン氏ダーリングトン五七八〇

尚インテリアタウンは各地の本社代理人にお願ひしてありますから是れ又御協力を願ひます

支那派遣軍總司令官更迭
『戰果促進のため』岡村將軍を起用

（重慶發）日本の支那派遣軍總司令官畑俊六元帥が教育總監に轉り後任には元北支軍司令官だつた岡村寧次大將が補せられたが、之は日本が支那に於ける戰果を急速に見ようとする爲からだと當地では考へられて居る。

東京を爆擊
サイパン島新基地より

（太平洋米陸軍航空隊本部發）超要塞隊ビー二九號は十一月廿四日日本より千五百哩のサイパン島新基地より日本攻擊では未曾有の大編隊を以て出擊し東京、横濱、神戸地方を空襲し水力發電所、ダム、工場地帶、港灣、造船所、[illegible]ドック、飛行場等を爆擊した。

（ワシントン發）超要塞ビー二九號は十一月廿一日大飛行機工場のある九州の大村に對し三回目の空襲を加へたほか南京、上海の軍事會社にを空襲した（東京放送はビー二九號七、八十機が長崎と大村を空襲十四機擊墜と報じてゐる）

今年の收穫は良好

（ニウヨーク發）東京放送によると島田農相は國會に於て「日本の食料狀態如何は日本の本土以外で密接な關係があり今後運輸困難が續く限り朝鮮、臺灣から輸入する食料品に過度に依存する事は出來なくなるであらうが、本土の米、麥、甘藷等主要食料は好成績で心配はない」と述べ昨年に比し三割の增收を見たと說明した。

大戰艦擊沈さる

（ロンドン發）獨逸の最後の大戰艦チルピッツ號（四萬一千噸）は十一月十二日ノールウエーのトロムソ峽江に於て英空軍の大爆擊機直擊によつて擊沈された[illegible]

獨の新ロボット彈

（ロンドン發）[illegible]ロボット[illegible]

西部戰線で總攻擊

[illegible]

御禮

御地在住中は一方ならぬ御厚情に預り今回グリーンウッドへ轉住するに就きましては[illegible]りました上にお見送りまで[illegible]に有難うございました。紙上を以て[illegible]御禮申上げます

十一月二十四日 [illegible]

カズロー在住中[illegible]

▲醤油は實費[illegible]

[illegible]

ニュー・カナディアン

在加日本人の為の唯一日本語の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カスロー
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗一ヶ年四弗）

社説

危險なる人種差別

トロント市の日系人營業權拒否

トロント市の警察委員會は、カナダ生れの市民でいへども特定の人種に屬してはビズネス・ライセンスを許可しないといふ特別な規定を設けたが、これは吾々が呼んであるところのカナダの市民權といふものを無視するも甚しいと云はなければならぬ。「日本人、獨逸人及び其他カナダと戰爭してゐる國の祖先のもの」が右の特定の人種の中に含まれてゐる。

斯てトロントの警察委員會は一面に於て、人種的な、人種によつての、カナダ生れの市民權に於て差別ビズネスを拒否し得るか否かを制定するといふ、ファシスト張の行爲を敢へてしたのである。

この斯くの如きカナダ人——人種的差別に關して人々が之を默過しないであらうことは言ふまでもないことであるが、カナダ内の人種差別問題の何らざる言辭に對して絶對大なる關心を持つてゐる日本人、獨逸人が斯る決定に對して抗議の聲をあびせるであらうことも當然である。事實に於て此の決定は明白に不公正で非デモクラチツクであるのだが、トロントの警察委員會が現在の形式で斯の如き決定を存續し得るか否かには多くの疑問があるほどのものである。それは輿論が之に反對するばかりでなく、斯の如き市民權の侵害に際しては裁判所も之を看過し得ないであらうと見られるほどのことである。

トロント警察委員會の決定に對する非難は有力なる言論機關にまかせておけるとしても、吾々としては其の原因を調べて見なければならぬ。東部の新ホームに移つた戰時避難者が自立の道を講じようとして問題を提起したことからして、夫れが特にカナダ生れの日系人に對して向けられてゐるものであることには疑ひがない。即ち過去一ヶ年間にカナダ生れの日系二世から二件のビズネス・ライセンス申請があつたのが拒否されて公衆の關心を喚起する問題となつてゐたのであるが、今やトロント市のライセンス當局は、人種的差別取扱ひを直接に一人種に向けることを回避するために、元々からの不公正さを更に他の多くの市民にも擴大して適用するといふ奇妙なる試みをなしてゐるのである。

吾々はこゝに、其の系統の如何に拘らず有らゆるカナダ市民が脅威するところの險危なる人種的惡主義のヤマ出しを見るのであり、市民權の本義が一度破られたとなると、如何なる市民の根本的權利も亦易々として打ちこはされ得るものであるかの例を見ることが出來るのである。或特定の市民が權利上平和裡に生活し、合法的に得た財産を所有し續け、合法的に旅行し、參政權を行使し、ビズネスを運營する——が蹂躙され、市民權が無價値にされ斯る前例がつくられたとなると、次のグループの權利も蹂躙されるに至るのである。これは實際日系カナダ人のみに關係あることではない。それは個人の選擧法に於て大方行はれやうとした如く、又は今回トロントに於て行はれた如くに、カナダの市民權そのものに打撃を及ぼすであらう。

早晩實行される政策

移動の終局を悲劇に終らせる勿れ

去る八月早々にキング首相がオタワ議會に於て發表した「日本人問題」對策に關する具體的行動が近々取られるであらうと云ふことは、過去數ヶ月間に亘つて暗示されて來たことであつた。

然るに今やカナダの國内防備狀況に對する意見の背馳からして、政府當局の、特に其の首腦者の配慮は此の問題に向けられて居る。キング首相は、日系カナダ人に關する政策問題に就ては其の決定に當り常に實際に夫れに携はつてきた如くであるのだが、此のために、特別議會まで開かねばならなくなつた現下の危急事態に直面した爲めに、五ヶ月前に發表された日本人分離（忠、不忠のセグレゲーション）及び散在政策の實行も、またた延引されることになるかも知れぬと見られるに至つた。

併し乍ら、斯うして政策の實行が延引するからとて、吾々はそれが放棄されるであらうなどと考へることは出來ない。キング首相の發表した政策に現はれた動向や目標は、オタワに於ける如何なる政府と雖も妥協に到達し得るであらうと見られる最も妥當なる意見を代表してゐるものだからである。

よしんば政府が變るやうな場合があるにしたところで、政策實行の仕事に當つてゆく官吏が抱いてゐる考へや政策の方向に大きな變化があらうとは見られないのである。

故に、吾々の眼に於けるあらゆる大人は、遲かれ早かれ、カナダに於ける市民として正當にして平等なる地位を獲得する鬪爭を續けることに贊成であるか反對であるかの決定的撰擇をもとめられることになるであらう。大部分の人々にとつては、之は在來既に決して居ることであるから、此の決定をなすことは易々たることであらうが、其の半面において、少からぬ數の人々も、愼重に深く考へ拔き議しつくした上においてのみ決定に到達し得るであらう。

而して、如何なる理由にもせよ此の鬪爭を思ひ切ることに決定する者にとつては、此の生涯にとつて最も重要なる問題も、戰爭が終結するまでは第二義的な、後廻しのものとなるであらう。

しかし右の鬪爭を續けることに決定した者は、最も重要なる再定住といふ問題に立ちどころに直面するであらう。それに對して政府が、現存する多くの障害を除去し、恐らくは實質的なる財政援助乃至は移動によつて蒙つた莫大なる損失に對する或賠償等をも與へるといふ方法で、激勵援助を與へるであらうことも信じられてゐるのであるが、夫れらは實際に必要なることである。

とはいふもの、之等の點は過度に強調され得ることではなく、問題はより多くは今後において更に試練されるべき人々自身の特性にかけられてゐることであり、若し吾々が明敏なる洞察力と忍耐と勇氣とを示さなかつたならば、戰後の機會があつたにしたところで、移動の終局は極度の悲劇に終ることであらう。

人種的障害を打破るもの

實證された善き隣人たるの振舞

カスロー市民の大部分は、移動日本人を此のインテリアタウン居住地から再び他に移らせる計畫だと勞働者から發表した事に對して反對を表明して居る。

彼等の主なる反對理由は、カスローから日本人を再び他に移らせることは、政府の日本人散在政策による恒久的なホームに實際的に移つて行くのでない限り、不公正であり非經濟的であるといふにあるので、此の日本人移轉がビーシー州内からの他の居住地に向けられてゐる點からして、カスロー市民の指摘してゐるところは的をはづれてはゐないのである。併し乍ら夫れは、人々をビーシー州以外の地における恒久的ホームに再定住させることに餘り成功してゐない事實及び出來るだけ多くの移動者を自活させるといふ政府の方策も達成されてはゐない點を看過してゐるきらひがあるのである。若し、此の國内でも最も良い地方の一つであると云はれて居る當地方に、充分なる就職口があり、又は政府の土木工事でもあるなれば、人々は喜んで此處に留まるであらうし、勞働者も亦わざわざ費用をつかつて人々を他へ移轉させることをしないであらう。

だが、以上のこととは別として、カスロー市會並にパブリックミーチングに於いて可決された決議は、移動日本人にとつては誠に良いことである。一九四三年の春、移動日本人がカスローにやつて來た際に示された、日本人に對する恐れや反對——懷疑と誤解は、今や日本人に對する知識と理解とによつて全的に取除かれたのである。太平洋沿岸からやつて來た人々は、彼等の勤勉で實績して來た實直さと善き隣人たる態度によつてカスロー市民の間に眞の友をつくり上げたのである。

これはまさに、善き隣人として振舞ふ事により、人種的障害を破壞し得るものである事を文字通り示せるものである。吾々が、誠實を保ち、通人として常によき記錄を保ち、勤勉にして正直、禮儀ある市民として生活して行くことが、如何に吾々にとつて有益なことであるかは、今更の如く銘記しなければならぬのである。

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

「手紙を書かうノートと思つて居たのだが、手紙を書くのが厭ようの二ガ手なので、否が中に讀むことなら、一食ぐらゐ御飯を食はずとも其の方がよい式なので——」といふ書出しで、全く久しぶりにオンタリオ州はレーキ・オンタリオの岸邊に居る畏友から便りを貰ひました。

「一日の働く時間は長いやうだが、過去を顧みるとき月日の經つのは實に早いものです。僕が當地に足を踏み入れてから、早くも二[illegible]た。オンタリオ[illegible]村はサナダを立て[illegible]とでせう。其の村を[illegible]今年も二十歳を迎へ[illegible]するかも知れませんが、[illegible]や學生等は歡聲を張上げたし、二三の電報も、つばめのやうにタウンへタウンへと、[illegible]て、一人去り、二人去り、[illegible]三家族の獨身者二人の[illegible]て充人だけで働いてゐます。

「生れ歸るやから路の[illegible]つて來た「[illegible]」は[illegible]ろわけで、[illegible]あります[illegible]く、給は[illegible]で、[illegible]村人は二人居ればトラブルを[illegible]三人寄れば靜を[illegible]議がビッグショップに[illegible]る關係上、ビーシーでは[illegible]が、[illegible]にもたくもない。[illegible]やらるだが、[illegible]

「つまり[illegible]にもよくは[illegible]と體は一對の[illegible]ますので……。」

其の村には[illegible]たしなみでは[illegible]ダに[illegible]でせう。

[illegible]れに托して、[illegible]迄つて下さい。[illegible]す。

カナダに於ける日本人取扱ひ

オタワ政府労働省の報告書（三）

インテリア所住地

[illegible]日本人が一時的に居住してゐるセンターは普通には「ゴースト・タウン」といはれてゐたところで一時は盛んだつた鉱山町だが一九四二年に日本人がうつる迄は少数の白人しかすんでゐなかつた所であり、一万二千の日本人が入つて行くと共にそれらの地方は新らしい活気を呈するやうになつた。

日本人を入れるためにビーシーセキユリテーコミッションは約一千百の小家屋を建てたが、それは一時は大家族なら一組、小家族なら二組づゝを入れる事に設計したものである。此のほか相当数の打寨てられてゐた大きな建物が修繕されて[illegible]のバレタハウス、事務所、学校等に使用され、特にタシメ、レモンクリーキ、スローカン、ニウデンヴァー等に於ては[illegible]、病院等が建てられたが総てが完成したのは一九四三年の夏だつた。

各タウンは西洋人の警察と一人又はそれ以上の[illegible]、西洋人[illegible]、会計係、而して[illegible]人の[illegible]、[illegible]によつて[illegible]されてゐる。日本人[illegible]、タッチ、大工その他として[illegible]されてゐる。

◆日本人居住者数（[illegible]及居住[illegible]メンテナンスを含む）

一九四三年一月		二、三九七
	三月	一、八九一
	七月	二、〇三八
一九四四年一月		一、九九七
	四月	一、七三〇
	七月	一、六二八

[illegible]の日本人数に対する[illegible]は一[illegible]二万[illegible]一九・[illegible]セント）

建築及び維持、薪切りその他屋外労働者は一時間二十二仙半から四十仙迄の賃金を支払はれてをり専門家や事務員等は一九四三年四月一日迄は部分的には時間給又は月給だつたが、それ以後は総て月給となり月三十弗から七十五弗迄の給料である。但し医師や歯科医はそれ以上である。

インテリアタウン・センターの設定と維持は終止のつかない問題だつた。一九四二年の夏と秋に一万二千の日本人が到着してから数ケ月以内の間に、ロッキー山中の零度以下の寒気の中で人々が凌げるやうに家を与へなければならなかつた。数千コードの薪が要求され、電気、水等の施設をしたり修理したりすると共に学校、病院をたて内部の造作をしなければならなかつた。

インテリアタウン地方では地元の農産物は少しいかないので、之れ等の新来者に充分な食料を供給する取りきめも必要だつた。此のために地元の商店は拡張された。たゞタシメに於てはセキユリテーコミッションが自身で大きなゼネラルストーアを経営して人々の必要を充たした。

米国の戦時転住所に於ては政府当局が共同食堂で無料食事を供給するといふやり方をとつてゐるのに比して、ビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨンに於ては州の救済者によつて必要なるメンテナンスを支給してゐるので人々は自分々々の食料を店から買ふ事が出来る。

センターの保安については最初からマウンテッドポリスが當つた。センターは山間の峡谷に在り外部への出口はホンの少しの道しかなく之等の道にはマウンテッドポリスが特別ガードを置いて総ての出入者をチエッキしてゐる。

再定住が進むほどにインテリアタウン・センターの人々は徐々に減少しつゝある。タウン設置以来の出生数は死亡よりも一ケ月に大体三十五名多い割合である。各タウン居住者数は次の通り

	一九四三年七月	四四年七月
タシメ	二、五三三	二、四一一
ニウデンバー	一、三三五	一、四二七
ローズベリ	三五六	三四四
スローカン	二、八〇三	二、四三二
レモンクリーキ	一、八五一	一、六五三
カズロー	八九八	八二六
サンドン	八一六	五四一
グリンウッド	一、一八〇	八九九
◆合計	一一、七七二	一〇、四四三

居住地の日本人約半数は

戦時中政府が見て行かねばなるまいとの見當

一九四四年の夏にサンドンが閉鎖され、グリーンウッドが自活移動者のタウンとなり就働能力ない者は他のセンターにうつされた。他の適當ならざるセンターも就働能力のある者が再定住すると共に閉鎖されるであらう。しかしそれらのインテリアタウン・センターに居る日本人中の相當数の人員(恐らくは半数)は戦時中は政府が見て行かねばならぬ事になるだらう。それは老人、労働不適當者、インターンしてゐる日本人ナショナルの家族、その他就働能力のない者や彼等の子供たちである。

就働能力のあるもの数百人もまだセンターに在るが、その多くは既婚者と独身婦人である。此のほかロードキャンプや自活移動地に居るものが数百名あり共のうちの相當数は漁者であつて彼等は内地に於て新らしい種類の仕事を習ふことに気が進まないのである。彼らの中にはまだ事務所働き、セールスマン、ルーミングハウス経営しや及び特殊の職業者（ツユエラー、コンフエクショナー、バーバー、メカニック等々）などもあつて、漸次東部の都市にうつゝてゐる。職業訓練のない青年男女で父母等のもとに留まつてゐるものもある。

セトルメントに於けるボーイやガールに職業訓練を与へる計画も進んでゐるが、それはコンマーシアル・オーフヰス、セールスマンシップ、クリニック及び病院仕事、ドメスチック・サーヴイス、クッキング、大工、ペーンチング、プラミング、電気及びディゼル・オーク、ブリキ職、ガラーヂ・メカニック、靴修繕、倉庫働き等々である。若いもので之等のコースを修了し十八歳になつたら私営産業に於て有用なる仕事口に適合するやうにするためである。

政府の工事

▲道路キャンプ……之は鉱政資源省で運営してゐるもので、日本人が就働してゐる山間のハイウエーは現下の緊急事態では特に価値あるものだが同時に戦後の観光客のハイウエーとしても価値あるものである。しかし重要産業が人員を要求するほどに数百の道路労働しやはその方の仕事に志望したが大部分はビーシー州内の山林業や東部の農地に転出した。

一九四二年初めに道路キャンプに送られたものは二千百六十一名だつたが、一九四三年一月には九百五十一名に、一九四四年一月には五百十一名、同年七月一日には更に三百六十七名に減少した。

▲オンタリオのシユガービーツキャンプ……一九四二年六月に南部オンタリオ州のシユガービーツ産業は極度に人手を必要としてゐた。聯邦政府労働省とオンタリオ州農務省間の協約により約四百名の日系独身[illegible]がビーシー州から移入されて同年十一月迄ビーツばたらきや一般農業に従事した。彼らは六つ或は七つのキャンプに居住して農家の需要に應じた。一九四三年の冬は之れらの青年は個々の農家や北部オンタリオのブッシキャンプ又は近隣のタウンにはたらいた。

一九四三年及び一九四四年のシーズンには約四十名の日系青年が南部オンタリオの一キャンプから耕作のシーズンにはたらいた。

再定住の見込みなき者への仕事

一九四三年二月以来、日本人取扱ひの第一の目標ははたらく能力あるものを個人産業に従事させることであり、單に彼等を散在させて自活させるばかりでなく、カナダの必要とする重要産業の人力要求に應ずることだつた。従つてセトルメントにおける工事は主として大人にして再定住の見込の少いもののために計畫されたことだつた。

▲薪切り仕事……右の標準の例外は薪切り仕事だつたのだが、それは領政府鉱山資源省の新管理局の求めによつて一九四三年の夏に行はれたものでビーシー州都市、特に晩香坡の薪不足を助けるためだつた。

此の仕事の基本は既に大部分のセトルメントに於て出來てゐた。山林はリースせられソーミルは建てられてセトルメント建築用の木材及び薪を供給してゐた。一九四二年夏以来此の仕事に従事したものは七百から九百名だつた。

一九四三年五月廿八日の閣令第四三六五號によつて此の仕事のための運用資金が設定され、費用はそれから出し薪賣上げの收益は之に繰り入れるといふ方法がとられた。

一九四三年七月にはカズロー、タシメ、スローカン、ニウデンヴァー等に於て此の仕事が進んでゐたが冬のしごとの盛りには七百五十人が之れに従事し此のほか二百人はセトルメント自身の使ふ薪切りをした。

一九四四年三月三十一日迄には二万三千二百四十八コードの薪が出荷され、他に二万五百十五コードはセトルメントに送られて次の冬の用意に充てられた。一九四四年中には此のしごとは小規模に續けられセトルメント用の薪を供給すると共に必要なる木材（ログ、ランバー、フエンスポスト、鉄道用タイ等に）を生産しビーシー州や平原州の市場に出してゐる。或るものはポノー・フエンスやクラッチその他の木工品を造つてゐるが此の仕事がなかつたら彼らは失業しやであつたらう。

▲農業……一九四三年、セトルメント総ての日本人に無料で種子を與へ道具を貸して各自の野菜畑を持つことを奨勵した。之れは一九四四年にも行はれた。コミッシヨン自身も相當廣い畑を耕作して昨年は約百人の者を之れに從事させた。此の農業はセトルメントに於けるキャッシのメンテナンス費を減少すると共に農業の訓練を與へる事も出來た。

▲其の他の小さい仕事……スローカン・ヴアレーに於てはコミッシヨンは州の漁業當局と協力してコーキの漁業をやつた。此のうち八百四十二片は加工したり生で賣つたりし、一万一千百五十八片は孵卵場のエサとして漁業省に引渡した。日本人は又他の養殖場に分配するための多量の魚の卵を集めることにも助力した。

タシメに於ては醤油と味噌を造るために一九四三年に工場をたてた。之れらの醸造には三ケ月から六ケ月かゝるので發賣出來るやうになつたのは最近の事である。

カズローには木工ショップがあつてオモチャや小さな道具をつくつてをり、ボーイスに有用なる手工訓練を與へてゐる。ニウデンヴァーその他にはドレスメーキングショップがあつて、之れ等ガールスに價値ある訓練を與へると共に高級な品を市場に出してゐる。

各[illegible]とも主として労働に適さない者や老人のために更に此の種の手工工場の仕事を起すことが計られてゐる。

ダブル・ウエデング

【トロント通信】十月廿一日トロント市のメトロポリタン教會に於て日系二氏の間では曾て見られなかつたダブル・ウエデングがプラオス牧師司式の下に挙行された。佐々木周一氏夫妻の媒酌による新郎[illegible]氏長女和江嬢及び高橋梅三両氏夫妻の媒酌による新郎[illegible]氏長男[illegible]氏と[illegible]氏長女澄江嬢との二組で式後多くの知人を招き[illegible]を兼ねたパーテーを開き何れもナイヤガラへ新婚旅行した。

時計修繕並に細工業

▲時計材料一切豊富に各方面より製造[illegible]資格も豊富な経験に[illegible]を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシチー　重田房蔵

◇結婚指環　男女腕時計◇色々取り揃へまして御用命下さい。◇

Wedding Ring No. 1
Various Wrist Watches
WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Jewellery
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

時計修繕業

▲[illegible]時計でも保険附で小包にて[illegible]御送付下さい。[illegible]

● [illegible] repair [illegible]

● [illegible]

田邊平五郎

[illegible] TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
NEW DENVER, B.C.

From New Niseiville . . . by [illegible]

GI RECORD SWAYS PUBLIC

The subject of these remarks should be of general interest all across the country. But they are written here at this time with special reference to the ferment of thought and the sharp clash of opinion evident among the Nisei of Toronto. They are not intended to underline any one point of view, But the information contained therein is certainly pertinent to the discussion that does go on in every bull session that is not devoted exclusively the opposite sex.

Three weeks ago the Christian Science Monitor, known and accepted as one of the most reliable newspapers in the world, carried a Pacific Coast date-lined report from Rodney L. Brink on the state of public feeling over the return of Japanese American evacuees to their former homes.

That opposition "seems to have faded almost to the vanishing point," Mr. Brink said.

"The issue opposing return of evacuated Japanese to the Pacific Coast has simmered down to such a low point that if the United States Supreme Court rules in the next few weeks that all may return, it would be surprising if additional vocal objections greeted the returning evacuees," the correspondent continued.

We are not greatly concerned here over the return of Japanese Canadians to the coast. What we want to contribute to the controversy in Toronto is this. Mr. Brink feels that the chief cause for the change in public attitude is "the service record of the Japanese Americans."

"Of late, with more and more official facts arriving concerning Japanese American valor on the field of combat, the outspoken threats against any persons of that racial stock who might seek to return to the coastal zone have become fewer and fewer."

He added that the stories of Japanese American heroism in battle has dulled the edge of much opposition to the return of Japanese American citizens.

If Mr. Brink knows whereof he speaks, and there is no reason to doubt that, this testimony may enter into the Toronto argument.

— 0 —

JIMMY HAD A STORE

While we're in Toronto, we might sketch in some of the personal history which lies behind the matter of business licences.

It may be that the case of James S. Hirai—"Jimmy" to hundreds of friends—may become something of a "cause celebre" in the story.

Before the war Jimmy had a nice little corner store in Vancouver. Even after Pearl Harbor things went along quite smoothly until, of course, the lid blew off. He couldn't quite make up his mind early in the evacuation when the Nisei were on their way to the road camps.

But after delaying around for some time with the gang, Jimmy finally took out his papers and wound up shortly after at Schreiber. From there he went south to the beet fields at Chatham in response to the call from the government. After the beets were blocked and topped, the tomatoes picked and the tobacco cut, Jimmy betook himself to Montreal. There he became a house boy,—service with a smile. But like so many others, he chafed under the restraint of that calling. So he quit his job, despite the protest of his employer and the offer of a nice raise in pay. Shortly after, he was in Toronto, another cog in the overworked restaurant business, catering to thousands of hungry war workers.

OPENED UP BUSINESS

Early this year, having saved his money and observed some of the finer details of the trade, Jimmy decided to go into business himself. Wartime Prices and Trade Board were glad to co-operate. With a Nisei partner he purchased a small lunch counter in the downtown area where a steady trade plus a regular flow of casual customers was assured. Business was a little slow at first. But hard work, good food and good service were beginning to pay dividends. It looked as if James S. Hirai, evacuee from the Pacific Coast, had dispersed and was becoming re-established on his own.

That was until Toronto authorities decided they would not permit the transfer of the business licence to Jimmy, — "for no reason."

HE FOUGHT HARD

He fought hard for it. Support from liberal-minded friends was frank and open. But no dice. He carried on until he was fined twice for operating without a licence. Then he figured he wasn't so tall he could go on indefinitely butting his head against a stone wall. And so he sold out again, but not without heavy loss. Thus the "cause celebre."

Jimmy was surprisingly philosophical telling the story in his dinghy rooming house bachelor's quarters, after we routed him out of bed one morning. Just now he's putting his experience with the lunch counter to good use, working as a second cook on the night shift of a classy Bloor Street restaurant.

But he wasn't so anxious to talk about it.

So we switched over to the Nisei in general, which always leads to the number of marriages going on in that city. Jimmy says, and we are authorized to print this, at the moment he has more serious intentions in the matter of marriage than in the restaurant business. No licence difficulties are anticipated in this regard; the difficulty is in locating the appropriate partner.

Girls, James S. Hirai is in the market.

Puttering . . .

By N. M.

The two little children came trooping in through the back door.

"Where's the other man?" they wanted to know.

They stood in a typical little girl and little boy stance. Tummies thrown out and standing pidgeon toed. They stared solemn-eyed; chubby faces full of question.

"Where is he," Jackie, the elder asked.

"Yeah" interposed Takuji, trying to look tough.

"Oh, he went away. He didn't like you two," I told them.

"Nah, everybody likes us." They looked at each other as if to reassure themselves.

Every morning these two go hand in hand to the kindergarten. In the afternoons when they have nowhere to go, they peek around the doorway, giggle and hurriedly slam the door and run away.

To the person uninitiated in their ways, this running away would seem to be the last of them for the day. But we know better now.

"Heh, heh," Takuji would chuckle behind the closed door. "Tee hee," would giggle Jackie. Then the door would burst open and the two would come in.

"You know what? You two are pests."

Two innocent chubby faces would look inquiringly into your face.

"What's that?" they would ask curiously.

But they're lovable kids, even if they do climb up behind your chair and breathe down upon neck, and want to know everything which goes on with a natural childish curiosity.

* * *

The first snowfall this winter came this week.

The dull heavy clouds finally let go Monday night and snow began to swirl down in a brief flurry.

Strains of the popular "White Christmas" of two years ago are a regular occurrence over the ether waves these days.

How does that song go? "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas . . ." Well, white Christmases are all right, but the last couple have been too white.—

"Just like the ones I used to know . . ."

I musta been a bad boy all these years, Santa has never been good to me.

"When the tree tops glisten and children listen, To hear the sleigh bells in the snow . . ."

Could be . . .

"I'm dreaming of a white Christmas, with every Christmas card I write . . ." I don't have much time for that, sending out cards take up too much of my time . . .

"May your days be merry and bright . . ."

I guess I'll have to dream the rest.

"And may all your Christmases be white . . ."

As the sentimental notes of that song wafted through the dance hall, dreamy-eyed couples drifted around, dreaming, no doubt, of the Christmases of yesteryears, and wondering what this coming yuletide would have in store for them.

Despite all the sarcastic comments, the coming Christmas holds a great deal of interest to yours truly. The last minute shopping and mailing . . . a cheery Merry Christmas . . . all seem part of your life which indeed would seem empty without dreams of a white Christmas and the last minute rush to take St. Nick's place for friends, brothers, sisters and parents.

Although, it may be trifle early for such thoughts, nevertheless, the days are slipping by quickly and another Christmas is almost here with the usual bustling for its preparation.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! WHAT ABOUT YOUR GREETINGS?

Londoners To Present Con[illegible]

Group Hears Prominent Speaker on Postwar Peace; Church Party and Dance Enjoyed at Hallowe'en; Join In Ontario Youth Commission Discussions

By George Okakata

LONDON, Ont. — Rehearsals of plays to be sponsored by the London Nisei Group are going into the last lap for the concert slated to be held at the Warner Hall on December 3.

The girls group will stage a dramatic play entitled the "Great Dark" and the boys will enact a side-splitting comedy "Ezekia". Author of the comedy skit "Ezekia" is versatile "Maestro" Roy Kumano.

* * *

S. R. Byles, member of the South Collegiate Institute staff and president of the London Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the London Japanese Canadian group on October 26.

Mr. Byles, a much sought after speaker in the city and district, spoke on a very timely and thought-provoking topic, "Total Peace."

He stated that, "total peace everywhere must be available equally to everyone everywhere."

"All people are our brothers and anyone who goes against these principles will be against the theories of true peace," he said.

He also stated that the League of Nations has been criticized often because of it's idealistic theories, but "it is good business to be idealistic, and in the long run the idealistic way is better than materialistic."

He declared that peace is the first concern of everyone everywhere and that man's first responsibility is to build a world peace. Quoting from the scriptures, Mr. Byles said: "Seek ye first the Kingdom and all the other things will be added."

"We are working for the making or destruction of the kingdom spiritually. Total peace will take everything we've got, but when we will have peace depends upon how our young people are thinking today."

In conclusion he quoted: "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, and no price is too great to pay for peace."

* * *

Miss Reta Lindenfield, the new YWCA worker was introduced as the successor to Miss E. Walker, who had left for St. Catherines, as counsellor of the London Nisei group.

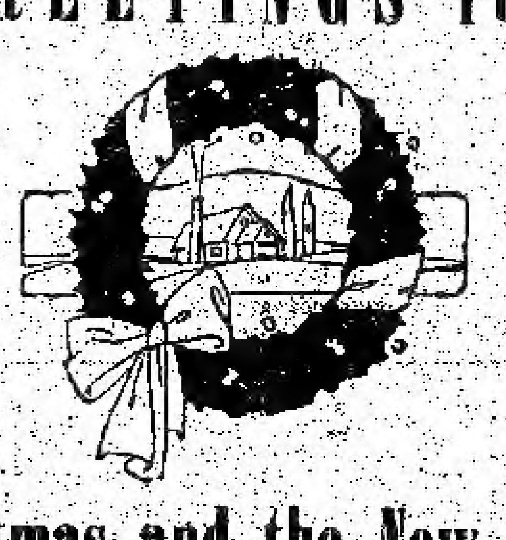
On November 2, the Niseis were guests of the Middlesex Young People's group at a Hallowe'en social held at the Wesley United Church. A splendid evening was enjoyed by all. Everyone took part in games, eating and in a Hallowe'en "spook" story complete with sound effects and "ghosts."

* * *

Saturday, November 4 was the night of the Hallowe'en dance sponsored by the Nisei group. Many Occidental friends attended as well as visitors from Chatham, Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto. The dance committee was beseiged by requests for another dance in the near future from the enthusiastic dancers. Approximately 70 attended the affair.

A number of Japanese Canadians are taking part in the discussion group studying the project "Youth Makes Tomorrow" and "A Program of Thought and Action," which is sponsored by the Ontario Committee of the Canadian Youth Commission.

GREETINGS for



Christmas and the New Year

THIS jolly old gent is reminding you that another special issue of The New Canadian is being planned to bring you reading of interest and pleasure.

WILL you give needed support to the issue by putting in the traditional greetings of good will and cheer to friends, relatives and acquaintances all over Canada?

JUST clip and mail the coupon as soon as possible before December 2nd.

The New Canadian, Kaslo, B. C.

● I enclose the sum of $______, for which I wish you to publish my season's greetings in your special number as checked below:

	½ col. inch	1 col. inch
(英語で氏名) In the English Section	( ) 75c	( ) $1.50
(日本語で氏名) In the Japanese Section	( ) 75c	( ) $1.50
(日英両語で) In English and Japanese	( ) $1.00	( ) $2.00

(For each additional name of a member of the family, just add 25c)

NAME: ____________________

ADDRESS: ____________________

NEW SANCTUARY FOR A NEW PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 2)

else they sit in a place far removed from the melting pot and write "Jewish ancestry," or "Japanese ancestry." It would be fantastic while real blood splashes stone and steel, were it not so menacingly tragic. It takes only a few to destroy the world. And yet, a mere handful may build a heaven.

I am coming to it now. I knew all through the past months that I should have to write my way into the idea. Here it is. Could not funds be found to buy in the name of humanity a stretch of land that would be a place of sanctuary for the despised and rejected and the persecuted?

Grim as it may be, I suggest the Peace River Country is the place. The point of departure—not for some new and new impossible physical destination — but for an old and forgotten human home. A country, owned, not by the few, but all who inhabit there. An ancestry, not discriminatory, but reconciling us all to our common [illegible]. Let it also be a place of [illegible] [illegible]—[illegible] in [illegible], and [illegible] in [illegible]. A place where pilgrims shall come to learn, not the past, but the shape of things to come. There is yet room for such a place on earth where men and women may embody forth in their lives those things which formerly men have only dreamed of in their dreams.

Careless of the possibile consequences, Canada is now claiming to be the crossroads of the world; the link between Europe, Asia and America. The Peace River Country lies like a sleeping beauty, asleep in an external sleep until the values of Eternity itself begin to show themselves on earth.

Then is the time for "The New Canadian" to proclaim the news, not only to those of Japanese ancestry but to all. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

Although it is not until now that I have been able to put this project into words, it is no new thing to me. And I am willing to do all in my power to see it through to reality, not only on account of the [illegible], or any other of the [illegible] people of the earth, but out of the needs of my own soul and for the sake of my children after me.

...ay at Sophy-Ed

HAMILTON, Ont.—As a guest speaker on November 28, Miss Nora Henderson, of the Hamilton Board of Controllers, addressed the Sophy-Ed Club on municipal government and responsibilities of citizens.

Speaking to her audience as a group of young people interested in problems of democratic government, Miss Henderson first discussed the democratic form of government and later on her work on the city council.

The woman member of the Board of Controllers declared that the weakness of democratic government and its strength lay in the fact that it could be expressed according to the wishes of the people.

Any government which opposed the wishes of the people would lose at the polls, and therein lay the strength.

Weakness entered in, however, when the wishes of the people were influenced by wrong information and prejudice. Thus the weakness of democratic government lay in the pepole themselves.

Miss Henderson expressed herself as "heartened" over the interest taken in government by young people today.

BEHIND SCENES

Taking her audience behind the scenes in the city hall, the controller outlined the work being done by the city fathers. She touched upon many vital issues facing the city and expressed opinions concerning them.

In concluding, Miss Henderson gave her good wishes to the club, declaring that she was always ready to give any assistance she might. An audience of some 50 Nisei applauded her interesting talk.

* * *

Assume Newspaper Agency

During the business session following the meeting, a resolution was adopted whereby the Sophy-Ed Club will enter Christmas Greetings in The New Canadian and act as Hamilton agent for the weekly newspaper.

It was announced by the secretary that Tom Shoyama, editor of The New Canadian, had joined the membership of the club. During his one day visit on November 4, Mr. Shoyama met several executive members and managed also to visit friends in the city.

[illegible] Hospitals Refuse [illegible]; University [illegible] Medicine Course

EDMONTON, Alta.—The University of Alberta will be unable to accept Nisei students for studies in medical courses until the city hospitals lift the ban against training Japanese Canadian internes, Dr. Robert Newton, president of the University said last Saturday.

Dr. Newton explained that fifth year students of medicine now take their final year in hospitals, the CP reported. Only a limited number of women students can be accepted because of the lack of accommodations for living quarters in the hospitals, he said.

Nisei students were admitted to study medicine in the university up to this time.

"But now the hospitals have refused to accept them as internes. Since it is obligatory for medical students to spend a year in a hospital for training, the university can do nothing about it until the hospitals change their policy," Dr. Newton said.

McGill Senate to Consider Student Protest on Ban

MONTREAL, Que.—The resolution asking that the ban on Canadian-born Japanese students be lifted, submitted by the McGill Students' Executive Council and the Students' Society will be under consideration of the McGill University Senate at its next meeting the Montreal Gazette reported last week. The meeting is expected to take place before the Christmas holidays.

Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor stated that no comment could be made on the outcome of the pending December meeting of the senate.

He said that under the rules of procedure, governing the proceedings of that body (senate), the letter from the Students' Executive Council and the report of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Students' Society on November 14 were placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the senate.

It was reported last week that more than 250 students supported the Students' Executive Council's resolution to ask the Senate to lift the Japanese Canadian student ban.

A somewhat smaller number of students passed a second resolution setting up a committee "to watch and study possible (racial) discrimination at this university."

"MONTREAL"

. . . Continued from Page 1

Apart from Houswives (44), students (75) and pre-school children (28), occupational classifications include the following in part:

Factory Workers (Clothing, Furniture, Locks, Pipes, etc)	46
Labor, General Help	44
Domestic Service	30
Carpenters	21
Tailor, Cleaners, Dyers	20
Dressmakers, seamstresses	19
Cooks	19
Stenographers, Clerks	13
Machinists	12
Woodworkers	12
Accountants, Bookkeepers	11
Apprentices	8
Nurses, (Registered, students, aides)	7
Meat Packing	7
Mechanics	6
Business proprietors	6
Janitors	3

In addition, however, to these general classifications, one or more relocees were employed as:

Medical doctor, laboratory technician, cabinet maker, shipyard riveter, newspaperman, radio worker, musician, chemist, arc welder, electric masseur, poultry farmer, shipper, electrician, painter, shoemaker, druggist, electroplater, designer, architect, kindergarten teacher, sheet metal worker, porter, waitress, and chauffeur.

Some further highlights are [illegible] from the report.

[illegible] is typical of relocee communities, single men and women predominate over family groups, although [illegible] true of Montreal [illegible] in other centres.

"MANITOBA"

. . . Continued from Page 1

students noted their dislike of French Canadians; 60 against Anglo-Saxons; 50 against Ukrainians; 50 against European groups such as Germans and Italians; and 40 against Japanese.

To the last named group were applied the descriptions: "treacherousness, non-assimilative, too alien, cruelty, superiority complex."

Commenting on the descriptions, the Survey Committee noted that "one characteristic appears for all disliked races, i.e., superiority complex and aggressiveness."

"Another charateristic appearing frequently is 'clannishness' or 'reserve' or 'unco-operativeness,'" continued the Committee's report. "The qualities named would appear to express the opinion of those who fear the disliked race."

Well over two-thirds of all students polled believed that racial antipathies are acquired, but over half expressed their belief that there are "differing innate mental capacities" comparing white and colored races.

* * *

Over [illegible] of the [illegible] students polled believe also that the race problem in Canada can be "solved".

To this end they favored first of all "education towards cultural and social distinctiveness with mutual understanding and co-operation," followed by a "[illegible] understanding of religious principles" and "education towards assimilation."

"It was encouraging to note," reported the Survey Group, "that deportation and enforced segregation received comparatively little support."

[illegible] Labor

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Application [illegible] to employ Japanese labor within the city limits was made to the city council Monday by the Broder Canning Company's dehydration plant, on a 24 hour operation to fulfill government contracts, the Broder Cannery representative stated in the letter.

The city council filed the letter, drawing attention to a resolution passed on June 3 this year, which authorized the cannery to employ Japanese under specific conditions from July to December inclusive.

The communication from the cannery made no mention of whether Japanese labor was required beyond the end of this year, said the report.

Issei Women's Group Will Hold Hamilton Xmas Party

HAMILTON, Ont.—Members of the women's group organized by Mrs. W. H. Pike and headed by Mrs. T. Hyodo participated in the bazaar held at the Church of All Nations on November 10. Paper flowers made by the members were on sale. Proceeds from the sale will be used for a Christmas party for Nisei youngsters in Hamilton.

* * *

At the last meeting of the B. C. Girls' Club held at the YWCA, Chiyo Hyodo was elected to head the club as president. Others on the executive are Fumika Kondo, vice president; Hana Sakanashi, secretary; Susie Onishi, treasurer; and May Yada, council representative.

Club advisers are Miss Eleanor Anderson and Miss Jean Moore.

An interesting program has been lined up by the club for the winter months, including meetings for glove making, book reviews and Christmas party.

NEW DENVER, B. C.—A fine of $50 was imposed upon an evacuee here by Stipendiary Magistrate Wm. Irvine on the charge of manufacturing beer. Const. R. Whittaker of the R.C.M.P. laid the charge.

Concert Fetes Opening of Kaslo Buddhist Church

KASLO, B.C.—The Buddhist Church held their first Sunday service on November 19 at the Kaslo Hotel at the newly erected shrine which was completed last week.

Rev. D. Katatsu of Lemon Creek and Rev. S. Asaka of New Denver officiated at the service.

The Buddhist Church has made plans to hold Sunday school classes in the near future.

To celebrate the occasion of the newly completed shrine, a concert sponsored by the Buddhist Church members and Buddhist Seinenkai was held in the evening at the Drill Hall. The programme included odoris, skits and vocalists and was played to a packed hall.

The Buddhist Church express their sincere thanks to the Church members and members of the YWMBA for making the concert such a success.

Youth Dies in Toronto

The death is reported of Hiro Akiyama, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Tarokichi Akiyama of Slocan, B. C. who passed away suddenly after a brief illness on Friday morning November 17 in Toronto, Ont. Funeral services were held on November 19. Cremation followed on Monday, November 20.

The remains of the deceased are being brought to Slocan for a memorial service.

Personal Notes . . Far and Near

MATSUBA—OIKAWA

A pretty wedding took place at the Knox United Church in Winnipeg, Man., on November 8, when Emiko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zennoshin Oikawa of Carey, Man., and Mr. Ross Satomi Matsuba of Winnipeg, Man., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Shinkichi Matsuba of Kaslo, B. C. were united in holy matrimony. Rev. J. A. Bowman officiated.

The bride wore a two piece powder blue crepe dress with a blue hat to match and a corsage of talisman roses.

Miss Kay Sasaki was the bridesmaid and Mr. King Enta was the best man.

A reception following the ceremony was held at Peggy's Pantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jishiro Sato were the baishakunins for the happy occasion.

* * *

YAMAMOTO—KATAYAMA

Coaldale was the scene as Miss Yaeko Katayama exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Masao Yamamoto recently at the Coaldale Buddhist Church. Rev. S. Ikuta read the service.

Baishakunins for the newlyweds were Mr. and Mrs. Eikichi Urano.

* * *

TORONTO HAS FIRST DOUBLE WEDDING

Among the recent twosome middle aisling in Toronto were two couples who joined the ranks of the newlyweds on a double wedding ceremony on October 21 at the Metropolitan Church.

Principals of the double wedding were Miss Sumiye Kanamaru and Mr. Tsutomu Uno; and Miss Hatsuye Dorothy Shikatani and Mr. Tsutomu Higaki.

The first-named bride is the daughter of Mrs. M. Kanamaru of Toronto, Ont. and Mr. Uno the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rinzo Uno of Tashme, B. C.

The former Miss Shikatani is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tomijiro Shikatani of New Denver, B. C.

The former Miss Shikatani is st. Rev. Price officiated at the ceremony.

Baishakunins for the newlywed Mr. and Mrs. T. Uno were Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Hirabayashi of Toronto and Mr. and Mrs. Genso Takahashi of Tashme, B. C.

Nakaudos for Mr. and Mrs. T. Higaki were Mr. and Mrs. S. Sasaki of Toronto.

A double-reception was held after the wedding ceremony. The couples honeymooned at Niagara Falls.

— 0 —

ENGAGEMENT . . .

The betrothal of Miss Miyeko Mori, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mori of Hamilton, Ont. to Mr. Goji Suzuki, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sentaro Suzuki was announced on November 11 at the home of the bride elect in Hamilton.

Baishakunins are Mr. and Mrs. R. Fujita.

— 0 —

ACKNOWLEDGMENT . . .

Mr. Shizuo Matsuba wishes to extend his sincere thanks to all his friends in B.C. for courtesies extended to him prior to his departure on relocation from Kaslo, and to friends in Winnipeg, Schreiber, Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto for the welcome and kindnesses which greeted his visits to these various cities while en route eastward.

The New Canadian extends sincere thanks to Messrs. Tsutomu Uno and Tsutomu Higaki of Toronto, Ont., and Masao Yamamoto of Coaldale Alta. for their generous donations in commemoration their respective marriages. Thanks are also extended to Mr. J. K. of Ontario for his generous donation.

The New Canadian also wishes to acknowledge with thanks a most generous donation received from Mr. and Mrs. G. Oshiro of Kenora, Ont.

Corp. Farrar Presents Completed Film

KASLO, B. C.—Capacity audiences greeted afternoon and evening showings at the Drill Hall here last Saturday of Corp. F. S. Farrar's completed color films, "West of the Rockies" and "My Diary".

They came away with a deeper appreciation than ever before of the surpassing color and beauty of the Kootenay countryside, and well-merited praise for the technical skill and hard work which have obviously been put into the production of the film.

For the most part the scenes in "West of the Rockies" have already been shown, but one can view with pleasure over and over again the rich and glowing color which Corp. Farrar has so artistically portrayed.

"MY DIARY"

"My Diary" is a presentation through the eyes of a Nisei girl, Miss Amy Yamazaki, of the homes and more colorful activities of evacuees from the Pacific Coast who are now settled in the Kootenay centres.

As the diary unfolds, a brief introduction tells the story of the coming of the evacuees to Kaslo, and each succeeding page bears a beautifully-lettered title for the picturesque scenes that follow.

Highlights include reproductions in full, vivid color of the Japanese dance, the pictorial interest of logging operations, the human appeal of children at play, and "Bambi" the white-spotted fawn. Mention should be made, too, of the careful selection of musical accompaniment to the film.

Corp. Farrar paid enthusiastic tribute to the many friends in Kaslo and New Denver whose willing co-operation had helped him greatly in filming the picture.

Correction on Fire Report

The New Canadian regrets that mis-translation of correspondent's reports from the Slocan Valley resulted in the publication of incorrect stories in last week's issue.

The Bay Farm fire report which stated that three houses were completely destroyed was one of these.

The fire broke out on a log house occupied by three families around 3 p.m. in the afternoon. Two hoses were brought into play a few minutes after the outbreak of the blaze but were unable to extinguish the flames. The families are now under the care of the Commission and living accommodation is being sought by the Commission with the assistance of the Japanese Committee.

The last paragraph on the truck accident report which stated that the driver was being held by the police was also inaccurate.

● NOTICE

Shoyu Sauce Supplies

● The stock of Shoyu Sauce at Tashme has been completely sold out. No further orders can be accepted until further notice.

● MISO PASTE is still available in limited quantities.

B. C. Security Commission
260 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C.

800 Americans Back in Coast Homes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than [illegible] Japanese American evacuees from the Pacific Coast have been permitted to return to their former homes with the permission of the Western Defense Command, it was revealed by California Republican representative Anderson Tuesday, the AP reported.

Under present War Department policies, evacuees of proven loyalty are allowed this privilege where mixed marriages are involved or where some member of the family is in the military service.

While [illegible] to reporters his opposition to return of Japanese to the West Coast, Anderson maintained that if military authorities permitted the return, the American-born Japanese were entitled to their "full rights" as citizens. He declared that the return might create a difficult situation in California as "sentiment was running high".

The AP reported that Anderson was asking the Western Defense Command to make public its policy. He contended that there must be a thorough understanding on what is being done in connection with the Japanese return to the coast.

Tailored To Measure
SUITS
BY
HARRY MIYASAKI
(HARRY'S CLOTHES)
Representing
House of Stone
Smart English Woollens
[illegible] [illegible] St.
Toronto, Ont.